

Answer the Essay Question- this needs to be submitted on your return to 6th form in September.

How important was the Church in Medieval Times (c.1500)?

- You are expected to make a clear judgement on “How important”
- You need to give a balanced response showing that some people would argue it is very important while others would say it is only somewhat important.
- Include evidence from Burton on Trent for example go and take some photographs of evidence of the significance of the Church. One example would be the sculpture of King John granting the Abbott of Burton the Charter for an annual fair (what is locally known as the statutes)



THE CHURCH IN MEDIEVAL LIFE

- The Roman Catholic Church became the main stabilizing force in Western Europe. The church provided religious leadership as well as secular, or worldly, leadership. It also played a key role in reviving and preserving learning.
- At the head of the Roman Catholic Church was the pope, whom followers believed to be the spiritual representative of Jesus on earth. Below the pope came cardinals, archbishops, bishops, and local priests. For peasants and town dwellers, everyday life was closely tied to local priests and the village church.
- The main responsibility of the church was to serve the spiritual needs of medieval society. Local priests instructed peasants and townspeople in the faith and provided comfort to them in troubled times.
- The Church taught that all men and women were sinners but that Christians could achieve salvation, or eternal life in heaven, through faith in Jesus, good works, and participation in sacraments, or sacred spiritual rituals. To escape the punishment of hell, they needed to take part in the sacraments of the Church.

Secular Role of the Church

- The Church filled many secular roles during the Middle Ages. As the largest landholder in Europe, the Church had significant economic power. The Church also gained wealth through the tithe, a tax Christians were required to pay that equaled ten percent of their income.
- The Church had their own set of laws called canon law, and its own courts of justice. The Church claimed authority over secular rulers, but monarchs did not always recognize this authority. As a result, there were frequent power struggles between the pope in Rome and various kings and emperors.
- Popes believed that they had the authority over kings. Popes sometimes excommunicated or excluded from the Catholic Church, secular rulers who challenged or threatened papal power.

Monastic Life

- Some men and women became monks and nuns, leaving worldly society and devoting their lives to God. They entered monasteries, communities where Christian men or women focused on spiritual goals.

- Monks and nuns took vows of chastity, or purity, and of obedience to the abbot, or head of the religious order. They also took an oath of poverty.
- Monks and nuns also filled many other social needs, such as tending to the sick, helping the poor, and educating children.
- In monasteries and convents (religious communities of women) monks and nuns also preserved ancient writings by copying ancient texts. Some monks and nuns taught Latin and Greek classics; others produced their own literary works.
- Not all monks and nuns remained in monasteries. Some became missionaries, risking their lives to spread the message of Christianity.
- The Church sometimes honored its missionaries by declaring them saints. St. Patrick was a missionary who set up the Church in Ireland. St. Augustine was sent as a missionary to the Angles and Saxons in England.

Women and the Church

- The Church taught that women were equal in the sight of God. However, on earth, women were supposed to be subservient to men.
- There was some effort to protect women in medieval society. For example, the Church set a minimum age for women to marry. However, women were viewed in two opposing ways. On one hand, the Church considered women weak, easily tempted into sin, and dependent on the guidance of men. On the other hand, women were seen as modest and pure in spirit, similar to Mary, the mother of Jesus.